#### CITY OF WASHINGTON. MAY 9, 1854.

GEORGE W. MEARSON IS OUR authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertiseme in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. for O. H. P. Sten, is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and obtain-ing new subscribers in Virginia.

MR. GEORGE E. FRENCH, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to re-ceive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every

Mr. E. K. Lundy, bookseller, Bridge street Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel in receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

& JAMESTOWN ASSOCIATION .- Persons wishing to procure tickets for the Jamestown celebration can obtain them from C. W. C. Dunnington, esq., a the Capitol; from the members of the Executive Com tee; and from the proprietor of the United States Hotel.

#### JAMESTOWN CELEBRATION.

The landing at Jamestown, Virginia, will be celebrated by a dinner at the United States Hotel, on Saturday next, at eight o'clock.

The Rev. T. B Balch will deliver the annua address, which will be followed by speeches and sentiments suitable to the occasion, enlivened by the music of the Marine Band, which has been engaged for the evening. It is earnestly hoped that those who feel an interest in rescuing from oblivion the history of the first settle ment, and the sufferings and triumphs of the first settlers, will aid the Jamestown Society of Washington in the first step to carry out a most praiseworthy undertaking which has been al ready too long delayed.

Tickets can be procured at the United States Hotel, or from the members of the executive

#### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Douglas pre sented a memorial, signed by five hundred and four clergymen of the northwestern States, protesting against the Nebraska bill. In pre senting this memorial, he took occasion to notice and repel some unfounded imputations lately placed upon his conduct and motives by some of the clergymen of the city of Chicago. The bill granting land for the benefit of the indigent insane was postponed till Wednesday next. A motion to proceed to the considera tion of the Pacific railroad bill was, after debate, rejected-yeas 13, nays 24. The homestead bill, coming up as the special order, was, upon motion, and after debate, postponed till Tuesday, of next week. The Senate then adjourned.

The House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Richardson, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. and, after laving aside seventeen bills on the calendar, reached the bill, heretofore reported by Mr. Richardson from the Committee on Territories, organizing the governments of Nebraska and Kansas. Mr. Richardson then offered a substitute, being the Senate bill with the omission of what is known as the Clayton amendment, and containing several verbal amendments not touching the general principles of the measure. Mr. Hibbard made a peech in its advocacy, and Mr. Lyon opposed the bill. Mr. Ingersoll has the floor for to-

#### THE NEBRASKA BILL IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The proceedings of the House of Representa tives, vesterday, were of an important and interesting character. The motion of Mr. Richardson, the chairman of the Territorial Committee, to go into Committee of the Whole on the Nebraska bill, of which he gave notice last week, was made, and, to the gratification of the friends and the chagrin of the enemies of the bill, the motion was carried by the decisive majority of twenty-one. Many regard this as a test vote : but whilst we cannot say that we altogether regard it as such, we at the same time look upon it as a decided indication in favor of the bill. All the bills that stood in the way of the consideration of this measure were set aside, and we may now expect to see it progress steadily to its final passage.

### RADICALISM.

A great evil exists in this country, that manifests itself in many and most offensive forms. It shows itself in mobs; it shows itself in hatred of law, in opposition to true religion, in hostility to settled institutions, in the confounding of sexes, in outrages on property-holders, and in fomenting discords between classes. This great evil is radicalism. The idle and the crackbrained people of our own country, aided by ran-mad scholars and incendiary and fanatical malcontents from abroad, are engaged in systematic efforts to propagate it.

One would suppose that the absurd opinions they hold, and the insane course they pursue, would be so revolting to good sensible people that it would be impossible for them to obtain influence. It is, however, otherwise. They have influence, and great influence. They have a close compact organization. They vote together. They constitute a sort of balance-ofpower party. They make their peculiar views and tenets superior to all political creeds and all political parties.

In a close contest between the regular political organizations of the country, they can almost dictate their own terms. Before they will agree to throw their influence in either scale, they exact pledges and promises. In the north (and to that section these people are confined) the anxiety of the two parties to succeed, and the restless ambition of candidates for office, induce them to seek the favor and support of these men, who are all abilitionists, or freesoilers, or both. In this way the whig party of the north has become abolitionized, and a large portion of the democracy have either caught the infection, or have been rendered so timid as to be afraid to express their opinions. The aggregate vote of these men, as compared with that of the regular parties of the country, is small and contemptible; but, holding the balance of power, and enabled oftentimes to decide close contests, they have

They have the sagacity to see that the two great parties stand in need sometimes of their to be prepared for contingencies. If they were to the whole State of Kentucky. The Tribune Louis for New York.

obtained an influence that they do not deserve.

if all their overtures were indignantly rejected, they would soon fall to pieces.

In some few congressional districts they out to infect numbers of original northern whigs ment of his unholy object. and democrats with the taint of unsoundness. have fallen into the habit of acting and fraternizing with them.

It is high time that the sensible men of both parties at the north, who have suffered them- Tribune. selves to be managed and deluded by these peo ple, should open their eyes. It is time that they should cease to court and caress them. It is time that they should utterly forsake and aban-

It is well for the peace of the country that the more prominent of the democratic states- philanthropy, have a queer way indeed of showmen of the free States have manfully, bravely, and nobly opposed themselves to these nefarious schemers and their nefarious schemes. With few exceptions, the democratic senators from the north are as hostile to these people as are the democratic senators from the south. We sincerely hope that the democratic representatives in the House of Representatives from the north will prove themselves as true, as faithful, and as independent when the Nebraska bill comes up. If they do, and if, when they return home, they shall manfully vindicate their action, then the death-knell of factionists, radicals, and abolitionists will be sounded.

The great aim and object of these people i so to construe, pervert, and abuse the Constitution, as to break down the south. They de sire to make southern people mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the northern people. They hate the south. They find an institution existing there that their own section formerly had, and which the rigor of their climate made it desirable to get rid of. They find an institution existing there that their ancestors founded, fostered, and fixed upor the south. They have made more by the slave trade than southern men have made by the institution of slavery. They find the African in the south burnished into a shining and civilized man; they find him loving and beloved by his owner; they find him a useful laborer, in place of a wretched savage; they find, too that they can no longer themselves profit by the slave-trade, since it is interdicted by the law, and they seek by all the means in their power to discredit and to abolish the institution of slavery. In order to do so, they endeavor to bring to bear on it distorted texts of scripture, maudlin sympathy, and overstrain ed and stupid considerations of philanthropy.

They forget, or do not choose to remember the forlorn, hopeless, and helpless condition of the free blacks at their own doors. They do not bear in mind their own cruelty to those degraded people. They do not remember that those poor unfortunate beings suffer and starve whenever they attempt to compete with white

They do not remember that, when sick, they have no one to take care of them; nor do they remember that when the slaves of the kind and sympathizing masters and mistresses to succor, help, comfort, and maintain them. How can sensible men, who pretend to respect the Constitution-who pretend to be Christians, philanthropists, and patriots-whether they be whigs or democrats, consent to ally themselves with so reckless and lawless a set of fanatics? Selfish, unprincipled demagogues may do it; but how men pretending to be good men and statesmen can do so, is more than we can compre-

The south asks nothing of the north but equality. The Constitution recognises that equality. The two sections will be rendered happy and harmonious with that equality, and unhappy and unharmonious without it. Which will the good men of the country choose? Will they fling away the blessing of peace and union to get the curse of discord and disunion? For such is the alternative that radicals and abolitionists would force on them.

#### THE TRIBUNE AND ITS HATRED OF

The New York Tribune, whose hatred of southern people has grown into a disease, says that Kentucky has outstripped her neighbor, the Old Dominion, in the perpetration of outrages. It says that Virginia is content to imprison a woman for teaching black children, but that Kentucky approves of the murder of a school-teacher for chastising the son of a wealthy man. This is not the precise language. but it is the substance of the language of the Trilnine.

Now, there was no statute in Virginia against educating blacks until some twelve or fifteer years ago, and there would not be at this time, had the abolitionists abstained from their officious interference in the matter of southern slavery. They sent hireling emissaries among the slaves to dissatisfy them with their condition and to incite them to rebellion. When these infamous wretches were driven from the State of Virginia, they adopted the plan of sending through the mail, to free negroes and to slaves incendiary papers of the most exciting charac

ter. The cruelty of masters and the sufferings of slaves were depicted in terms well calculated to make an impression. Resistance was inculcated as a sacred duty.

The legislature, finding that decisive steps must be taken to arrest the evil, determined to strike at the root of it, and a law inhibiting the education of blacks was passed. But while it is unlawful to teach them to read and write. there is no law against teaching them orally They are thus taught in Sunday schools all over the State. Every body in the State knows of the existence of the law. If it seems to be a hard law, the responsibility of it is with and on the foolish and wicked fanatics who sought to make mischief by their impudent officiousness. The female who opened the school for blacks knew the law. She violated it with her eyes open, and she has no cause to complain that she was punished for the violation of it.

The acquittal of Ward by a Kentucky jury, to which the Tribune refers, is magnified by help, and they keep banded together in order that journal into a great outrage, disgraceful

scorned and trampled upon, as they should be: chooses, for purposes of its own, to assume that poor people in Kentucky may be shot down or cut to pieces by rich men with perfect impuni-

ty. This is the gratuitous assumption of an number the members of either party; and abolition editor, who hates Kentucky, and hates when such is the case, they invariably run and the whole south. It is the gratuitous assertion elect their own men. The compact organiza- of a man whose great aim and object is to tion of these people, their enthusiasm, their array section against section, class against energy, and their perseverance, coupled with class, the poor against the rich, the servant the fact that they have alternately acted as against the master, and who would not scruple auxiliaries to the other parties, have all tended to say or do anything that tends to the advance-

Now, we have more faith in the verdict of Not that those latter think them right, but they Kentucky jury, taken from the body of the people, and whose sympathies are more with the people than with the aristocracy, than we have in the unscrupulous abolition fanatic of the

Whilst we do not know enough about Ward's case to pronounce on its merits, we have good reason to believe that the excitement which has prevailed in regard to it was produced by outside abolition influences. The abolition journals of the country, that prate so loudly of ing that admirable quality. They cry for the blood of Ward. Finding that the jury would not heed their clamor, and that he was acquitted, they rejoice in the uprising of a mighty mob to burn, destroy, and shed blood.

#### ITEMS OF NEWS.

ARRIVALAT PORTLAND .- The steamer Cleopatra from Liverpool for Quebec, put into Portland on the 5th inst. She left Liverpool on the 11th of April with 286 passengers and a full cargo of freight. The cause of her arrival at Portland was the blockade of ice in the St. Lawrence. Captain Salt reports that on the 19th he fell in with the Bellona, of Bristol, in a sinking state. He also re ports that on the 28th, after leaving St. Johns, he fell in with large quantities of ice, by which he was surrounded and through which he found it impos sible to make his way. At the same time he saw eighteen vessels similarly jammed in. After laying by for two days, he began to make headway slowly, but for 360 miles his course was through fields of ice. He brings no news of the "City

EXECUTION AT ALBANY. - The sentence proounced by the law upon John Hendrickson, jr. of death, on account of having murdered his wife some fourteen months since, by administering po on, was carried into effect in the jail in Albany on the 5th inst. The assemblage and excitemen were so great that it was thought prudent to order out a detachment of the military to preserve order The execution took place at half past eleven, a. m The wretched man asserted his innocence to the last. He died without a struggle.

THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD CON PANY have made an arrangement with Captain George Page, of this city, to convey passengers from the Baltimore railroad to Alexandria. Pas sengers going south will get breakfast on board the boat, and arrive in Alexandria in time for the cars leaving there at 74 o'clock. Passengers bound north, arriving at Alexandria by railroad at 4 o'clock will dine on the boat and reach the Washington depot in time to take the train at 5

We learn from the Winchester Republica that the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank at Mor gantown, Virginia, was broken open on Tuesday night last. An entrance was effected by boring hole of a dimension of several inches in the door through which an iron bar was removed that se cured the door. Fortunately, no money was stobaffled the attempts of the robbers.

THE ERICSSON.—The submarine explorers have succeeded, it is thought, in closing the ports, windows hawse-holes and scuppers of this unfortunate vessel, and three pumps are ready, with a fourth being rigged. The raising will be commenced immediately. Capt. Ericsson thinks the engines will be' found uninjured. The cost of raising the vessel will not be less than from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Pugnacious Fish.-When the steamer Uncle Sam was on her passage from Panama to San Francisco, on the 27th of March, in lat. 28 44, lon 115 14, at 2 p. m. she received two severe blows. one on the port, and another on the starboard quarter. A moment after, an enormous whale was discovered in the wake of the boat, with large cut in its side and bleeding profusely.

HYGEIA HOTEL.-The Secretary of War, npor a full view of all the facts of the case, promptly reconsidered his late decision, and has grante permission to the proprietors of the Hygeia Hotel at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, to enlarge its dimensions according to the plan and specifiations submitted.

TRIAL OF MRS. HAYS .-- On Friday last Mrs Hays was so ill that her physician pronounced it dangerous for her to be removed from her lodg ings. She insisted that the trial should proceed in her absence, but the court adjourned until yes-

HEMPFIELD RAILROAD IN WHEELING, VIRGINIA. A subscription of half a million of dollars to the stock of the Hempfield railroad by the corporation of that city, has been proposed, and is under discussion. The councils have passed an ordinance authorizing a popular vote to be taken on the subject.

A CALL FOR A WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION, to neet at Boston on the 2d of June, has been issued by Lucy Stone, Wendell Phillips, &c .- names which are synonymous with all the "isms."

Browne's travels, passed through Frankfort on Friday, in company with Mr. Richards, of Scott county, with whom he came from Arabia to this ountry, and whose guest he now is. [Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth

THE PRINTERS' NATIONAL UNION, which met Buffalo last week, has adjourned to meet next vear at Memphis, Tenn. A resolution was adopted not to encourage the employment of females as compositors.

COPPER ORE .-- The editor of the Petersburg L

mocrat has been shown a specimen of ore taken

from a vein on the boundary of Madison and Page

counties. It is of a quartz formation, and seems A mob at Peru, Illinois, lately destroyed \$1,500 worth of liquor owned by a Mr. Baron, by boring holes in the casks. At Lasalle, Illinois

\$500 worth was similarly destroyed. It is officially announced that the Albany Evening Journal will hereafter be known as the State paper."

Sung.-A boat containing 101 tons of pig metal, from Clinton Furnace, Monongalia county, sank a few days ago at the Little Falls of the Monon-

BUTTER FOR NEW YORK.-One hundred and fifty packages of butter were recently shipped at

St. Petersburg.—The strategical position of the island of St. Petersburg is thus described in a recent number of the Austrian Lloyd:
"The island of St. Petersburg, subdivided as it were into the additional islands of the Apothecary, the Petrovskoi, and a cluster of smaller ones, by the branches of the Neva, is the one which offers most interest, on account of a fort that faces it, built on a small island, distinctly visible in its entire surface from the tower the admiralty. The fort forms an oblong square, with large outworks on St. Peter's island and two others. They are so arranged that ships islands can take shelter under the guns of the fort. It is rather fortunate for the citizens that they busy themselves about other things; otherwise, perhaps, they might well shudder if they did but reflect on the state reasons that led to the erection of this fort in the very heart of their beautiful capital. Seeing that the ho of the chief nobility are built all around it, the cannon on its walls would make sad suicidal havoc, if they should at any time be required to play. The fort rests on a low island, com manding nothing but the city, incapable of de-fending it, and which therefore could only have been built with hostile intent against the capital itself. Of course it still exists to serve as last place of refuge for the Emperor and his principal chiefs, with their costliest valuables in case the city should fall into the hands o any enemy on the one side, or should rise in in surrection on the other. This fort is exactly opposite the winter palace, keeps up a constant communication with it, and thus clearly enough reveals its true purport. The arms of the Neva, where they are in immediate contact with its mouth, are totally defenceless. If Cronstadt, which really serves as the lock and bolt to these islands, should turn out to be useless, the help-less city may find in this fort a dagger planted against its own breast, the blow of which it cannot parry. The events about to occur here are not so very difficult to predict. Should the Russian fleet be vanquished, the conquering fleet will run up the Neva, and the defenders of the city will throw themselves into the fort. The bombardment would reduce a part at least of the city to ashes. On the restoration of peace the Russian sovereign executive, griev-ing over the destroyed city of Neva, would carry out an idea long since entertained, by with drawing into the interior of the empire once more, and reoccupying the Kremlin of Moscow the primitive seat, still deemed sacred, of th Czars. A man gazing from the admiralt tower on all these gay palaces, and pondering on their not improbable sad destiny, might be excused if he wept as Xerxes did when gazing on his host near the Hellespont."

specimen of humanity. He is a tall, athleti figure, though not stout. There was a ver splendid view from the Emperor's room win dow. I saw a long way down the river, and the docks and fortifications were under my imme-diate surveillance. There was no want of everything grand and imposing; gilded flowers in splendid vases, and galleries of the finest pictures met our view at every step. Here, in fact was everything that was attractive and in teresting. I could not help remarking a vergreat improvement in these large houses in Russia over those in England; in every part uniform and moderate heat was diffused. This winter palace of the Emperor it is impossible at all adequately to describe, without appearing to exaggerate. The reception-room is 300 feet in length, and takes 20,000 wax lights to illuminate it. Here the collections from every de partment of art are on the most magnificen cale. These seemed to have been brought from every part of the world. We ascended one flight of steps, which comprised no less than 72, every one of which was of solid marble, of he finest description. Here were a large number of articles in malachite, and those who visited the great exhibition of 1851 are alone able to form any adequate conception of the splendid effect which large quantities of this fine mineral and gold have when brought to-Emperor is particularly proud, are exceedingly rich in this expensive stone. I am not a vergood judge of fine painting, but here was gallery after gallery filed with paintings by the best mas-ters. The flectof the whole was admiration and amazement. There was in one of the halls a very large vessel, which had been brought from Finland, and which was supported on a hug-pedestal, all cut out of a solid piece of granite Ve were taken to see the room of Peter th Great. Here was everything that would suggest itself as being of use to a great king a Peter was. Here were many ingenious tool and other things of his own invention, and many beautifully-carved ornaments in ivory and wood. On one of the tables, in a plain case, was an old steel pen, which presented remarkable contrast to the things by which was surrounded. This pen was the one which

The CZAR AND HIS PALACE.—The Empero

THE DOLKUDSCHA .- The following is an ac count of the desolate district, which has sud

the late Duke of Wellington used, and was sent

as a present to the Emperor by the present duke.—Mr. Pease's Lecture at Darlington.

denly risen to interest and importance: At Tchernavoda the Danube approaches within thirty-four miles of the Black sea, but is separated from it by a peninsula or tongue of high land extending north, nearly opposite to Galatz, called Dobrudscha. From Tchernavo da a road runs to Kostendje, on the Black se partly parallel with a stream, or rather a chair of lakes, called Karasu. At Bourlac (fou hours) the stream ceases, and the valley is shut in by the hills crowned with downs, from which the sea is visible. Kostendje (Constantina) a small village on a height above the shore, ha a little port, with the remains of a mole, nov destroyed. From a point a little south of this to Rassova, on the Danube, runs a rampart of earth called Trajan's wall. It is certain that no branch of the Danube ever flowed into the sea across this tongue of land, which presents on the side of the sea an uninterrupted range of low hills and cliffs. The district of the Dobrudscha is at most seasons a wilderne partly-owing to its having been deprived of it Tartar inhabitants, after 1829, by the Russians but partly owing to its subsoil, which, except ing to its north extremity, where rise the hil Wusef, the distinguished Arab of J. Ross of Matschin, (granite,) consists of poreus lime stone, which retains no water, and furnishes no springs on the surface. Population is scanty, and villages widely scattered, and drinking water is obtained only through a few deep wells. Corn is scarcely cultivated at all; hay and fodder are very scarce; the scanty herbage dries up early in the summer; and flocks of sheep d herds of tuffalo repair to the borders the Danube. This desert extends south of the wall of Trajan, nearly as far as Rassariik and Varna. It is not tenable by troops, unless they carry food, forage, and water with them. A canal was at one time projected between the Danube at Tchernavoda and the Black sea at Kostendje, but a survey made by a Prussian engineer proved that the head of the valley of Karasu was 164 feet above the sea, and that not a drop of water was to be obtained on the summit level (limestone hills) to feed a canal if it were made

From the New York Tim Very Interesting European Intelligence We have private advices from reliable sources in London, Paris, and Hungary, which convey intelligence of a good deal of interest in regard to the movements of the revolutionary party in Europe. Without vouching for the strict accuracy of all their statements, we

present a resume of their contents a well as of heir comments. The revolutionary country, and visplay the greatest activity, and visplay the greatest activity, and visplay the greatest activity. th it the most marked prudence. Movembeen organized in all the continental but with the advice to the people

until war has struck some blows, which put peace out of the question, or except in the im-probable case of a return to protracted nego-tiations, with a sort of armistice. The Polish section of these revolutionary committees in London has, however, (some say in consequence of government intimations,) thought that it could begin its action without waiting for further developments, and that it need not be so cautious as the exiles of other nations, the outbreak of an insurrection in Poland l Accordingly, a democratic rising throughout Prussia, Poland, and particularly in Warsaw, has been decided upon; and our informant adds, "it will have broken out before you receive these lines, unless some unexpected event should occur to prevent it." such an event, because we believe that the movement is premature and can do nothing

One of the Hungarian exiles in Paris, on a temporary visit, or perhaps mission, in London, having spoken to Lord Palmerston, the noble viscount is reported to have said : "I wish that the Czar may succeed in gaining over, and the sooner the better, both Prussia and Austria. We should be much stronger without this German alliance than we shall be with it. The best you can do at present is to keep perfeetly quiet. Austria approaches the scene of not impossible that you may even be called bougez pas, for the time being. Your country's cause might be retarded for an indefinite period, should you be too hasty on the present occa-

From Hungary we have news dated Pesth April 3. One its most telling items is, the military authorities in Transylvania and some parts of Hungary have ordered the instantaneous surrender of all the scythes and pointed instruments that could be used as weapons at the outbreak of the dreaded insurrection outbreak of the dreaded insurrection. The gar-risons of the fortresses are almost doubled all over the country, and martial law prevails with unmitigated severity. At Hermanstadt, twenty-seven more persons were condemned to imisonment for from ten to twenty years. A young lady, convicted of sending letters from exiles, has been sentenced to six years' impri-

"We are exhausted by our last exertions, and the abundant bleeding of our country's cause, and were not likely to rush into any new attempt at revolution for a great lapse of time. At least I thought so, and thought it natural that the nation, before venturing fresh attempts to recover its liberties, should first recover its strength and vigor, bodily as well as morally: but the oppression is so entirely intoleral that the people, like the Israelites of old, increase in courage, boldness, and resolution, der the burdens of despotism, and are trem bling with impatience to fight again.

These accounts are of decided interest connexion with the state of Europe, and serve to indicate the character and dimens the pending war is likely to assume.

#### The "City of Glasgow."

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce. GENTLEMEN: Many inquiries being made at our office as to any particulars we can furnish of the City of Glasgow steamship, which left Liverpool on the 1st of March, and had not arrived at Philadelphia on the 8th of April, and some anxiety being felt for her safety, we consider it our duty to lay the following particulars before the public, for the benefit of tho who may have friends on board that vessel: The vessel was in a state of perfect efficience

at starting, her compasses having been adjusted within five days of sailing.

The number of persons on board was 373 souls, including infants, being equal to 339

statute adults, and 74 officers and crew, th vessel being 1,087 tons register. The water on board was the government allowance for forty days, besides which there is the power of obtaining condensed water.

The provisions on board were 11b. per head days for every person on board, and of bread lour, &c., 1lb. for each person each day for 54 days, besides rather more than six tons of potatoes and vegetables, and 31 tons of tea, coffee and sugar, as well as other smaller stores, &c These provisions, with economy, are calcuated to last sixty or seventy days.

The coals on board were for a passage wenty-five or twenty-six days. We believe the vessel to be detained in the ice on the banks of Newfoundland, and unable to make her way out of it; in corroboration of which view the Baltic steamer was three days in it, the Charity screw-steamer was nine days in it, and a sailing vessel some years ago in the same place, was thirty days in it with

out being able to move. The steamers of our line having been before tried under canvass, (and this steamer having been for several days under it against advers winds,) are capable of going to the westward under it; and the commander is aware that it is our wish that, whenever necessary and practicable, such a course should be case of any derangement of the machinery which we do not anticipate. Sailing vesse which left this port a month before the City of Glasgow, had only just arrived.

For these reasons we ourselves feel no anx ety for her safety.

We remain, sirs, yours respectfully, RICHARDSON BROTHERS. LIVERPOOL, 4th month 21, 1854.

## From the Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday.

errible Steamboat Explosion on the Dela LAMENTABLE LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE-SEV-RAL PERSONS INJURED-A NUMBER OF HORSES DESTROYED .- Last night, about 11 o'clock, the team tow-boat Pennsylvania was coming down the Delaware near Bordentown, with a number of canal boats in tow, when her boiler exploded with a tremendous report, and with fatal effect. The scalding steam pervaded the deck of th boat, blinding those who were not killed out-right, and creating a frightful confusion.

As soon as comparative order was restore the wants of the sufferers were attended to. One of the firemen of the boat was so dreadfully scalded, that he died in a very short time A colored man, who was also employed as a fireman, was very badly scalded, but will, it is thought, recover.

Two of the canal boatmen were so badly in ured that they died soon after the accident. A man and a boy belonging to the canal oats have been missing since the mishap. It is believed they were blown overboard and drowned.

Three of the sufferers, named William Epp heimer, Alexander Williams, and Martin O' Meally, were put on board the steamtug Thomas Reany this morning, for the purpose of being brought to the city and taken to the Pennsylvania hospital. O'Meally, who was employed as a driver on the tow-path, died in great agony

while on the road to the city.

The Pennsylvania was built for a city icehoat; she was sold some time since to the Philadelphia Steam-Tug and Navigation Company, and last summer entirely new boilers were put in. The force of the explosion was forward, which accounts for the destruction among the horses. The accident is attributed to a flaw in the

iron. This explosion is the most service kind that has ever taken place upon the Dela This explosion is the most serious of the [Since the above was received, the telegraph

has announced the death of Eppeheimer.]

NDIA RUBBER GOODS,-We keep a ways on hand a general assortment of ove goods, such as coats, cloaks, cloths, povers, life preservers, and all goods made of aternal.

WALL & STEVENS.

THE EXECUTION AMONG THE FILIBUSTERS.-Arthur Morrison, one of the victims of whom we speak, had a young and fondly-attached wife, and a child five years old, in Illinois, the place of his birth. He had written to her to come out, and sent her the necessary means to do so; and about two months are the second sent her the second sent her the necessary means to do so; and about two months since this de-voted woman left her home and friends, with a

heart buoyant with hope to meet the object of her love and fealty.

About one month ago she arrived with her child on our shores, and then for the first time learned that her husband had been enticed to join the filibusters. She immediately wrote to him, informing him of her arrival, and begging him to come to her and abandon his unustifiable enterprise. Morrison received this letter, and instantly set about fulfilling his duties as a man and a citizen, by abandoning the camp of the filibusters and starting for San

But he "counted without his host," for Mr. Walker immediately despatched a party in pur-suit, which overtook Morrison near San Diego, second letter from his wife soon after reached and compelled him to return with them. him, and the unhappy man determined to leave Lower California and return to his family, which needed his presence at all hazards. In order to effect this, Morrison entered into

a combination with ten others to desert at the the war. Then, but then only, you may, if you should think it advisable, do something. It is ried into execution, with as little delay as posried into execution, with as little delay as possible; but again the emissaries of Mr. Walker tracked the ill-fated refugee, and making him a prisoner returned to the camp. Then a court-martial was held; the self-constituted officers sat a judgment over their victim; the forms and ceremonies of a trial were gone through with, according to the most received rules, for such cases made and provided; a verdict of guily is brought in; sentence of death is pronounced unhesitatingly by his superior; and Morrison is shot like a dog, in cold blood, for obeying the first laws of God and man, and efusing to do evil.

Tongue cannot tell, or language depict the sufferings of that devoted wife and mother, who now stands on our soil, homeless, friend-less, cheerless, far from the scenes of her birth and the friends of her existence, unknown to all around her, and her helpless orphan dependent on her for support. Such is one of the incidents connected with the fillibustering expedition.—San Francisco Sun.

THE ERICSSON.—The extraordinary height of water in the North river, caused by the re-cent floods, has seriously impeded the work of raising the Ericsson. A swift outward current, with uninterrupted high water, has been experienced for several days, covering the ship con pletely, except a portion of the upper deck amidships. She lies fast in the mud, so low that her main deck would be completely under water at low tide. It has therefore cessary to discover and close a large number of openings, including two ports, instead of one, as at first supposed, one window, and the hawse-holes and scuppers. Two men, in submarine-armor, have been engaged in the temperature of the ship's interior, and the discovery and the supposed of the ship's interior, and the discovery of the ship's interior, and the initiative by killing three men on the so that the pumps will commence to-morrow, with a probability of speedily raising her. Three steam pumps are already rigged, and a fourth will be put on to-day; three of them capable of discharging sixty barrels each per minute. Captain Ericsson has no doubt that the engine will be found uninjured materially, and in a very few days after raising will be in working order again

The Raising of the Ericsson The Ericsson lies easily in a soft bottom near the dock of the Cunard steamers, in Jersey City. She stands perfectly upright, her two tall masts, with yards across, standing as erect as when she lay at the wharf. At high tide the wheel-house deck is about two feet out of water. and the saloon deck and her bow-rail just on a falls below the main rail of the ship, leaving her upper works in full view. Captain Ben-son, with his wrecking schooner, the Rio rande, and his divers in submarine armor, is alongside and engaged in stopping the ports through which the water entered that sunk the ship. A large canvass is drawn around the ship, the upper edge of which is above the water and forms a sort of bag, encasing the vessel. When the open ports and deadlights shall be all closed by the divers, which was likely to have been completed yesterday, nothing will remain to be done but to get the steam pumps on board and free the ship. The water in the harbor, in con-sequence of late rains, is very turbid, and the sequence of late rains, is very turbid, and the divers are unable to see while beneath the surface. They are thus left to group their way about the ship, and are compelled, mainly, to feel out the places which are to be stopped. Should none be overlooked in this rather blind Should none be overlooked in this rather survey of the premises, it is probable the pumps will be set to work to-day on the ebb-tide. Two of them, it is thought, will be enough to free

the ship of water sufficiently to get her afloat Several offers have been made to raise the ship by contract. The price asked has been in the neighborhood of ten thousand dollars. This the owners regard as quite too exorbitant and the labor of getting her afloat, therefore goes on under the direction of Captain Lober the commander of the ship. It is an easy job compared with what it would it be if the ship was in the position she was first represented be—that is, entirely submerged except the tops of her wheel-houses. The damage to the Ericsson must be very considerable, owing to the swelling of the wood-works in the finished parts, and the necessity the accident imposes of a thorough overhauling of the machinery Still, the disaster will work no essential injury

to the great experiment. The curious operation of men working submarine armor may be seen at the Ericsson. Above water they are, when thus clad, the most helpless of mortals. They are clothed in a thick and heavy Indian rubber dress, with belts about their legs and body filled with shot to the weight of about 128 pounds. The head is encased in a huge copper cap, resting on their shoulders, with glass before the eyes and mouth, An Indian rubber tube of about an inch in diameter, is connected to the top of the copper cap. The other end of the tube is at-tached to an air-pump.

When the mouth-piece of the cap is closed,

which of course is done preparatory to the de scent, the air-pump is vigorously worked. The air thus forced in at the head finds its way out through the dress where it terminates on the arms, and sometimes by a tube from the breast guarded against the introduction of water. When the driver is thus equipped for his sub-

marine excursion, he lies helpless on the deck.

A rope is attached to his body, which is passed through a block on the yard-arm, and ie is hoisted like a motionless piece of baggage over the side, and lowered into the water. soon descends to where he does not materially feel the weights attached to him, and begins to help himself and control his own moven His motion and position under water are cleardisclosed by the violent agitation directly over his head, occasioned by the escape of the air pumped through the tube which leads the his miniature prison. A single line is taken in the hand of the diver, by which he signalize those above water. One pull is the signal to be taken up, two pulls for less air, and three pulls for more air. The work which the diver can perform is quite limited, but it is done with considerable celerity.—New Fork Tribune.

Heavy Verdict Against a Railroad Co-Springfield Republican states that the referees to whom was referred the disputed claim of Boody, Ross & Harris, contractors, against the New Haven and New London R. R., and who have been in session lately at New Haven, have awarded \$34,723 to the claimant. The latter once offered to take \$30,000 and settle the case. The

Iskendar Bey, the Dashing Sabrer. The following sketch of the character and rowess of an officer in the Turkish service,

dee personal prowess and chivalrous deeds the field of battle rival those of Murat, and remind us of the pages of romance, is given by a correspondent of the Daily News, and is dated at Kalafat:

"It is to be regretted that at the when his services are most needed, Iskendar Bey, one of the best officers in the Turkish army, who commanded the outposts, should be confined to his bed by severe illness at Widdin. In the action at Citate he was riding furiously down the street of the village, heading a charge of his troops, when the horse of a Cossack, who of his troops, when the horse of a Cossack, who was advancing to meet him, was struck by some shot, and fell immediately in front of him. Is kendar Bey continued his course, and leaped over the prostrate bodies of of the Russian and his horse; but, when in the act of doing so, the latter attempted to rise, and Iskendar Bey was thrown violently, and he and the Cossack, and their two steads, and he are the state of the their two steeds, rolled over and over in the mud. He had no sooner regained his feet than he found himself in the grasp of a Russian soldier, who called on him to ask for quarter, to which he replied with a blow of his sabre, prostrating his assailant in the mud. He was enabled to retire in safety by the advance of a body of the bashi-buzaks, but found that his ribs had been dislocated, and that he had received severe internal injury. He remained at his post for a few days, but at last was compelled to give way, as he was no longer able to mount his horse, and came to Widden to put himself under the care of the surgeon.

"Both in appearance and antecedents he is the most remarkable man in the Turkish army. He is about the middle height, but rather mus cular and symmetrical. His hair and beard are coal black, but if possible not near so black as his eyes, which flash like fire under dark overhanging brows. A long and slightly curved nose, a small mouth, thin lips and a high forehead, and a complexion bronzed by sun and wind, combine to form one of the most striking physiognomies I have ever looked upon. He is of Tartar origin, and a Mussulman by birth, and is the owner of large estates in Bessarabia but has been in political exile ever since he attained the age of manhood. Personal taste and family traditions have made him a soldier. Hatred of Russia made him a soldier of fortune. and, as might be expected, there were few wars in any part of the world for the last twenty years in which he has not taken part.

"He served with distinction in the Carlist

war in Spain, and the Don Pedro war in Por-tugal, in both of which he was famed for his dashing courage as a cavalry leader. Such was his character for determination, that while in Spain he was appointed to the command of a legion called Legion Provisoire, composed of all the mauvais sujets of the army—cut-throats and brigands from every clime under heaven, who were found intolerable in the company of more decent men. This legion soon acquired spot, who gave signs of insubordination. Everybody was expecting each day to hear of his death; but his troops, finding the sort of man they had to deal with, gave up their old practices, and followed him in action with un-

conquerable valor and devotion.

"He left Spain and Portugal with eleven crosses of various orders. 1836 found him at the famous siege of Herat, in Persia, during the Russo-Persian difference which excited so much interest in our Indian possessions. The Chinese war brought him to Canton, where he was a spectator of the hostilities from beginning to end. He then entered the French service in Algeria, and was present in most of the actions with Abd-el-Kader, and likewise shared in the dangers and disasters of the terrible retreat from Constantine. He left the French army with the star of the legion of honor, and in 1848 took service in the Hungarian war of independence, under his old companion in arms,

"The treachery and misfortune of 1849 sent him into Turkey with a crowd of others. He quickly ebtained employment, and bore a prominent part in the campaigns in Bosnia and Montenegro. In the former he commanded a division of the Turkish army, which defeated a vastly superior force of the insurgents, and cap-tured a large number of their guns. This serrice was most important, as it inflicted a blow on the Bosnians from which they never recovered. The government evinced its gratitude by raising him to the rank of pasha, but Austria and Russia jointly protested against his elevation, and he relieved the Sultan from his embarrassment by voluntarily relinquishing his new dignity. He now bears the grade of colonel of cavalry, and has had the command of the outposts of Kalafat; though nominally second to Muzur Pasha, the son of Reschid Pasha, who, though quite a boy, and without experience, is a brigadier of cavalry, but has the good sense never to attempt to perform the onerous duties attached to his rank.

"Iskendar Bey is not above forty years of age, but war, and weather, and fourteen wound have done their work so well, that he looks fully ten years older. As a horseman and sabrer, he has but few equals, and probably no superior in Europe. He is idolized by the soldiery, rather for his brilliant courage than any thing in his manner. When he first took the command of the outposts, so high was the opinion entertained in Turkey, as well as in the rest of Europe, of the capabilities of the Cossacks, that the Turkish troops viewed them with considerable apprehension. When the videttes saw two or three approaching they were in the habit of rushing to Iskendar Bey and reporting the circumstance as one of grave import. He dissipated their illusions by a very simple process. Whenever he received news of the appearance of two, three or four, he mounted on orseback, rode out, and in sight of his men flung himself into the midst of them, sword in hand. They seldom waited his onset, but whenever they did, found reason to regret it. But a few displays of this sort were sufficient to convince the soldiers that a courageous man, with a good sabre, had nothing to fear from

# Important Impovement in Printing.

Messrs. Taylor & Co., of this city, are constructing a printing press for the New York Daily Times, having twelve printing cylinders, arranged to print both sides of the sheet at once. The sheets are also to be fed in by mechanism. It is believed that this machine will be capable of throwing out thirty thousand sheets per hour, printed on both sides, which is equivalent to sixty thousand impressions.

Messrs. Hoe & Co. are also engaged in devising means to double the capacity of their "lightning presses," by causing the sheets

lightning presses," by causing the sheets o be printed on both sides before leaving the "lightning presses," by causing the sheets to be printed on both sides before leaving the press. This improvement will be applicable to all their presses now used, so that the machines employed in the New York Sun, Tribune, Philadelphia Ledger, and other large newspaper establishments, instead of printing twenty thousand as at present, will be able to ousand as at present, will be able to hrow off forty thousand impressions per hour.

The feeding in of the sheets by mechanism, we have reason to think, will be successfully realized before long, though hitherto such an apparatus has been regarded as a *chimera* apparatus has been regarded as a chimera among printers. On page 213 we give an engraving of Dr. Little's invention for this purpose. Several other plans have been invented, for which patents have been applied for. Among the most recent is an invention of Messrs. Rugg & Benjamin, of Greene county, in this State, which is likely to prove successful. We shall hereafter explain the principles of its operation. In the mean time the prize of \$10,000, offered for the best machine for this purpose by the proprietor of the New York Sun, is still unclaimed. The money is ready and waiting.—People's Journal, for May.